THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1884.

Amusements To-day. Dijou Ogora House. The Chimes of Normandy, & P. M. Canino Palks. & P. M. ont. do. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M.

Tong Paster's Theatre- Day Style Corner Grocery, S.P. M.
Tong Paster's Theatre-Day Style Corner Grocery, S.P. M.
Seth Nt. Theatre- District. S.P. M.

Subscription by Mass-Post Patd. DATLY, Per sonth..... DAILY, Per Year.... BUNDAY, Per Year. ALLY AND BUNDAY, Per Year.....

Advertising Entes.

Dane and Squaav, 40 cents a line, ordinary advertising; large type, 80 cents; and preferred positions, 80 to to \$2.50, seconding to elegalification. WHERT, 50 cents a line; no extra charge for large type. Frederred positions from 75 cents to 52.

Letters of Acceptance.

Candor compels us to declare that Brother BLAINE'S letter of acceptance is one of the sloverest vote-getting machines we ever examined. As a specimen of intellectual legernain it is well entitled to take the cake.

Now let us see whether, in the letter of accentance which he is going to write. Brother CLEVELAND can beat BLAINE in grip and candor as much as he beats him in financial honesty. It is a great thing to be financially honest, and it is a bad thing to be dishonest: but it is a great pity when the honest man is outdone by the regue in mental faculty and popular favor.

These letters of acceptance have come to play a great part in the apparatus of Presidoutlal elections. They are used to supply effciencies and cover up weak points. The plece out the platforms of the Corventions and show how the candidate will swing around every difficulty that the Convention has created for him, provided only he can succeed in getting elected.

We have already had one letter of accept-

ance from Gen. BUTLER, and it did not do BUTLER credit. It was labored and confused. not at all to be compared to the smooth and persuasive discourse of Brother BLAINE. We suggest that when he now finally takes the field to run for the Presidency, Gen. BUTLER should ignore this unsatisfactory letter of accoptance and write another that shall be up to the mark. If anybody can best BLAINE in talent, BUTLER is the man; and he beats him in honesty too. Nothing was ever more honcet and candid than Bur-LER's speech in the Chicago Convention; and when he writes his new letter of acceptance we shall expect to find it overflowing with the same high qualities.

And then we shall have the letter of the Prohibition candidate. There will be no dodging in that.

Make it Plain.

Mr. BLAINE, and Gen. LOGAN after him. have seen fit to introduce essays upon the protective system into their letters of acceptance. This was not what Gen. Logan calls 'a legitimate necessity," for there is and can be no doubt about the declarations of the Republican Convention upon the subject of tariff and revenue. They distinctly and unequivocally commit the party to the policy of protection. The Republican candidates might have simply referred to the platform as embodying their opinions and the opinion of their party. That would have been enough, for everybody knows how the Republican party stands toward protection.

The writers of the Democratic tariff plank were not so fortunate. Serious doubt is exsed as to their meaning. Advertently or inadvertently, they did not express their views with such clearness as to avoid the possibility of being misunderstood. Their declaration is understood in one way by some people and in another way by other Some are sure that it means protection, and some that it means free trade.

It remains for Mr. CLEVELAND to say what he understands it to mean, and to say it clearly. If there is anything ambiguous about the platform, there must at least be nothing ambiguous about the opinions of the candidate. His declaration may be accepted as an authoritative exposition of the blatform, to which the party may be held.

The Republicans are just aching for a chance to shift the real issue.

The Slow Progress of Cholera.

It is true that some past cholera epidemics have suddenly become widespread after having for a considerable time been confined to a single locality. But there is much reason for encouragement in the circumstance that the present visitation of the disease afflicts only a limited area of the south of France, and is not spreading much beyond the neighborhood of its first outbreak.

It is true that we have had reports of the appearance of cholera even as far off as Paris, and at Vienna two supposed cases were discovered last Sunday. It is, however, officially denied from Paris that any Asiatio cholera has appeared in that city. In such a time as this we are altogether likely to hear many false alarms as to the appearance of the disease, to which other disorders bear a greater or less likeness. Even here in New York cases of what was called cholers were reported the other day, though they were nothing more than instances of usual sum mer maladies.

So long ago as the first week in June the cholera made its appearance in Toulon Boven weeks have passed since then, and the disease is still epidemic only in the vicinity of its original outbreak, or in neighborhoods not very distant. It is not improbable, therefore, that as an epidemie it will continue to be confined to the towns where it has gained foothold, and which, by reason of their filth and bad sanitary condition generally are well adapted for its maintenance.

Meantime, too, dread is inciting the sant tary authorities throughout the civilized world to urgent activity to ward off the pestilence. It will not creep into cities as a secret and unexpected enemy, for sentinels are all about watching for its approach, and armed against it. That is the great safety of the modern world, whose attention for many years past has been closely occupied with the consideration and perfection of means for the warding off of epidemies. Since the last great cholera scourge those measures have been vastly improved and rendered more certain, for it is only within the last ten years that sanitary science, so called, has worked with definite means to-

ward precise ends. The chances of a great cholera epidemic either in Europe or here are therefore much less than they would have been under like circumstances ten, fifteen, or twenty years ago. Both sanitary science and medical experience are less terrifled at the prespect of the appearance of cholera, and the commrence of a few cases of the disease does not provoke

the alarm it would have once caused. Here in New York the average temperature of the summer, the condition of the city as to cleanliness, and our well-administered system of sanitation all justify us in dis-

missing alarm as to a cholera epidemic. Even if cases of the disease appear here, and it is not improbable that we may have them, they will not necessarily be followed by a postilence. We have frequently had them in past years, when cholers added little to

Revision in France Uncertain.

The action of the committee of the French enate, to which the revision project was referred, renders it doubtful whether even the very moderate constitutional amendments proposed by M. FERRY can be carried out. While professing, in general terms, to favor alterations in the organic law, the committee proposes to strike out the only substantial feature of the programme, that, namely, which defines the Senate's financial powers. If, after debate, the upper House persists in upholding the conclusions of this report, it will place itself in sharp antagonism to the Chamber of Deputies, which would sooner abandon the scheme of revision altogether than confine itself to inserting a few republican platitudes in the fundamental law devised by the Versailles Assembly.

The secret of the Senate's unwillingness to assent to the proposed limitations of its powers over money bills lies doubtless in the misgiving, which is but too well grounded, that the Constitutional Congress once assembled might refuse to be bound by the Ministerial programme. As we have previously shown, the theory that the two Chambers, acting in their separate capacities as branches of a mere legislature, can prescribe the action of a body clothed with absolute authority over the organic law, is tantamount to saying that the parts are greater than the hole, and that the creature can dictate to its creator. It is known that the advanced Radicals have determined to insist upon this view after the Congress has convene that their weak resistance to the FERRY scheme of revision was due to a conviction that no antecedent stipulations would prove binding on the Convention. Moreover, the Premier himself is said to have let slip some incautious remarks upon the subject, from which the Senate may infer that he not only anticipates the assertion of independence on the part of the Congress, but will not very much exert himself to keep it strictly within the limits sketched beforehand.

Now, unless these Conservative Republicans, who believe that a certain proportion of life members should be retained in the Senate, and that the choice of the elective members should be confined to select constituencies, can count upon the Cabinet's resisting any attempt to go outside of the concerted programme, they know that the composition and character of the upper House may be radically transformed. A great many French Republicans would like to have the Senators placed on exactly the same footing as the Deputies with regard both to the method of election and the term of office. Such a change, in the judgment of the Senate, would be fatal to its dignity and usefulness, and it would probably be followed by the abolition of the second chamber as an unnecessary appendage. The truth is that a single logislative assembly is best adapted to the present circumstances of France. For there an upper House neither represents the landed interest, as the House of Lords does in England, nor guarantees the reserved rights of confederated States. like the American Senate. In France the land is distributed among the masses of the people, and an age-long process of centralization, which was hastened rather than retarded by the revolution of '80, has created the most compact, cohesive, and homogeneous nation in the world.

It may be that the Senate can be prevailed upon to reject the report of its committee and adopt the FERRY programme. But if it does, and the two Houses come together in joint session at Versailles-at which place, not Paris, the Constitutional Congress will assemble—we may expect to see the Senate made the target of bitter criticism, and not improbably the victim of measures artfully contrived to destroy its influence.

Presidential Scrap Books.

A report has reached us that both the candidates for President have already begun to thing of interest relating to the campaign.

When we say everything, we mean everything that is favorable. The Albany scrap book tells nothing about Tammany Hall, and no mention of the MULLIGAN letters will be found in the scrap book at Augusta.

The other day the Washington Star published an elaborate article concerning President ARTRUR's state dinners at Washington. describing the manner in which these sump tuous repasts are prepared, and showing how far they surpass any previous entertalnments of the sort ever given at the White House.

As soon as seen, this article was instantly clipped out and pasted into each scrap book. It will be useful to one of the candidates, but it will lose its interest for the other early in November next.

There is nothing like taking time by the orelock, but the question is which candidate has got the best grip on the forelock. Will the Plumed Knight of the Penobscot or the sturdy Sheriff of Erie preside over the State dinners at the White House after the fourth

One thing is certain. The dinners will never be finer or dearer than they are now.

The Edinburgh Forestry Exhibition.

At the beginning of this month there was pened at Edinburgh, under the auspices of he Scottish Arboricultural Society, of which the Marquis of LOTHIAN is President, an International Forestry Exhibition, the first of the kind ever held. The Town Council of Edinburgh and the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland cooperated in arranging this exhibition. Its site is upon the grounds around Donaldson's Hospital, where buildings were erected for the purpose.

These buildings, thus placed in a conven ient and easily accessible locality, are not only very spacious, but have been made or-The main structure resemble that of the International Health Exhibition at South Kensington, and it is supplemented by the various annexes and adjuncts which are usual in such enterprises. The floor space secured for the exhibits is more than 73,000 feet; and outside the buildings nursery men occupy plots for the display of plants.

The name of this exhibition is itself a sufficient indication of its character and put poses. It concerns itself with whatever relates to the growth, care, and preservation of forests; and since both the scientific and the mercantile phases of arboriculture are fully represented, there is a variety in the exhibits that might not at first be thought possible from the restricted sphere of the exnibition. Wood-working machinery, for example, finds a place allotted to it in one of

the annexes. In every sense, this must be recognized as a world's forestry show; for, although ome important nations are not represented. yet there are Government exhibits from about fifty foreign countries and colonies and the private exhibitors number abou five hundred. One of the most interesting

and complete of the foreign exhibits is the Japanese. As the exhibition will remain open until the 1st of October, it will doubt-less increase in falsess and value by the ar-

rival of contributions for weeks to come. Why should not an American city be the alte of the second international forestry exhibition? Surely no country is more deeply interested than ours in this subject. The practical good derived from the special international exhibitions which have of late so largely taken the place of universal expositions is unquestioned. Direct commer-cial as well as scientific gains, for example, are well known to have resulted from the recent fishery fairs; and forestry is matter of prime importance everywhere.

What Do They Mean ?

Our Independent Republican friends, who conferred in this town on Tuesday, determined to support Mr. CLEVELAND for President, but they said nothing about any candidate for Vice-President.

Do they intend to take Mr. HENDRICKS? If not, what have they got against him? Do they think he will not make a safe President in the event of a successful election and the President's death subsequently? Have they any objection to Mr. HENDRICKS because he is one of the men whom they joined in cheating out of the office in 1876-77, after he had seen elected? Or, if these are not their reasons for rejecting him, what are they?

Do the Independents mean to vote the regular Democratic electoral ticket, or will they have an electoral ticket of their own? And why are they against Mr. HENDRICKS anyway?

Bull Fights in Kansas.

Mr. HENRY BERGH, the man who believes in the inailenable right of cuts to steal milk without liability to punishment, has made an important historical discovery.

On the Fourth of July there was a bull fight at Dodge City, in the State of Kansas. Mr. BERGH has learned of this occurrence with regret, and he has expressed his regret in a half-column letter to the Governor of Kansas, in which he tells that magistrate that buil fighting is "a pastime which has more than any other cause corrupted and wasted the minds and energies of the Spanish people, until national stagnation and degeneracy are visible in their shrunken territory and loss of political influence in the ouncils of other States."

We call the attention of historians to this

Its correctness seems to be confirmed by the evil effect which this one buil fight has already produced in Kansas. The bovine contest has so whetted the appetite of voters there for foreign blood that the State is likely to go for BLAINE.

The buil fight as a Republican campaign agency should be suppressed.

The Civil Service.

In these days of sentimentality and humbug it is delightful to find a fellow cool-headed enough and manly enough to declare the oldfashioned doctrine. This is what Gen. Bur-LER did in his Chicago speech. "I want change of offices," said Gen. BUTLER, "in order to counteract the great tendency of these times to caste in aristocratic life offices.'

This touches the very heart of the question The proposition that men shall be appointed to-office as the result of examinations in book learning, and that they shall remain in office during life, is a proposition that ought to be speedily broken down and turned out. We don't want an aristocracy of officeholders in this country.

We are for turning the rascals out everywhere, and this proposition is one of the greatest rascals of them all, because, although a wolf, it comes to us in sheep's clothing.

Gen. VIELE indicates with some clearness that his removal of the benches from the tity Hall Park was a very arbitrary proceeding, he fails to state any good reason for such removal, or for his neglect to restore them in obedience to the public desire. The fact that they were infested with tramps and bad characters, even if true, is no justification for not'replacing them. If the police were as active in turning tramps out of them as they are now in clubbing tired and peaceable citizens off the grass, the seats would be occupied by the peoonly the tramps used them, how does it happen that there is such a universal demand for their restoration on the part of reputable citi-

One important field of contest has been greatly changed within this week. During the resent base ball season, after our own New York Club, which boasts the crackest catcher and the most learned and intellectual centre fielder in the country, dropped back to the third place, the Providence and Boston nines went to the front and have fought for glory ever since, with very even chances of success count of internal dissensions, as is not unlikely, the Bostons will be left in a long lead of nearly ten victories more than the New Yorks. just at the middle of the season.

It will be a great pity if this noble game should thus be robbed of much of its interest by the practical cessation of competition for the first place in the professional arens. Let us hope that the two Providence pitchers, who apparently have caused all the with others equally elliptical or parabolic and the struggle kept up till fall. It would be a great shame for a nine that includes the veteran Joe START, who, before the days of the Brooklyn Atlantics, is said to have gallantly left the first base of the "Harlem Continen tals" to go and fight in the Revolution, should ignominiously burst in the heat of a most magnificent and perhaps successful contest with the representatives of the grand and indepen-

The discoveries of oil at Sibi, near Quetta, in the northwest of India, may affect the future of the Russian wells at Baku, on the Caspian ea, much more than they will American po troloum. It still remains to be seen whether the Sibi strata will justify the hopes entertained of them, as they have not yet been thoroughly tested by boring. But arrangements were already in contemplation to introduce Caucasian oil into India by way of the Suez Canal and the Red Sea. So numerous have the products of the great Casplan oil bearing regions become, that they supply a large part of the petroleum used by Russia and have made inroads also into other countries of Europe. It would be a serious check to the proposed India market, on which they have been counting, should the Quetta region itself produce oil in quantities sufficient for all the English possessions in India and also for Afghan istan. The ready markets which these nev fields of production command indicate that mankind in the nineteenth century is determined to have plenty of light.

The ironclads Defence and Valiant which collided with disastrous results in Bantry Bay. the other night, had already passed out of the list of the more formidable British battle ships. Lord HENRY LENNOX, in his famous pamphle of two years ago. "Forewarned, Forearmed." put them upon the obsolete schedule, along with the Hector and Penelope. This classifiation was then disputed, but there is little doubt that the two ships in question will go

It would be somewhat pardonable if the news of this accident should have been heard of by of this accident should have been heard of by our naval officers with that feeling of resigna-our naval officers with that feeling of resigna-tion which is often inspired by tidings of the ... fee the a west of the newsboys

misfortunes of others. The American unry less by no means had a monopoly of extissions, groundings, and other scottlens, but in proportion to its size it may be said to have had a predminence in them. The least ease was in some respects the most compan, it being the wate at Hall Gate, when she had no less disinguished a naval passenger aboard than Mr

W. E. CRANDLUB himself. In ordinary times the fact that a stalwart Philadelphia grocer had eaten too heartily of watermeion, and, as a consequence, had died within twenty-four hours, would point no pubagainst overindulgence in this seductive fruit. But a Quaker City doctor has been found to pronounce the case in question one of Asistic cholers instead of American melon coile. For the present, nevertheless, we think our Philadelphia friends will be entirely justified in not getting into a pasie on the subject, though they may wisely refrain from indiscretions in eating that frequently prove fatal, cholera or no

A Panama newspaper speaks of a local physician, Dr. L. Girend, as having discovered method of successful vaccination for yellow fever. "He has vaccinated himself," it says, "with a culture of yellow fever germs, and ex-perienced a mild form of the disease." It may e remembered that a proposition was made in Congress, a few months ago, to offer a reward of \$100,000 to any person of any country who would perform the precise service which is thus claimed for the Panama physician. It is rather remarkable that at the same moment Pasteus should be endeavoring to do for rables. Koch for cholera, and Ginnap for pellow fever, what JERRER did for small-pox.

WR. RLAINE'S CATRULIC NIECE.

The Religious Spiris Sciered in Penseylvania WILRESBARRE, July 21 .- The Mother Superior of one of the largest convents in the country, which is located in this city and attached to St. Mary's Roman Catholic Cathedral, is a niece of James G. Blaine, the Republican canvirtues and high mental qualifications. Those who know her best attest to her happy sition, deep religious fervor, and genial characteristics.

The labor vote in this great county of Luzerne represents seven-tenths of the full poll, of which six-tenths are Irish Catholics. There is not a man of them all who is not to-day acquainted with the fact that Blaine's niece pre-sides over the convent here. Thousands have been ignorant of this until quite recently, al-though the lady has been Mother Superior for many years. Just now the most heroic efforts are making by the Blaine managers to conare making by the Blaine managers to convince the little world of Catholica in this vicinity that the Resublican candidate for President is himself a Catholic. Your correspondent has been informed that if twere possible to secure the tetters received by certain prolates in this vicinity within the past few weeks, some startling disclosures would be made concerning promises presented by the Republican candidate, in case of his election, over his own structure and marked "confidential."

This is a plain statement of the situation in this, the heart of the antirracite soul regions of Pennsylvaula, wherethousands of workingmen reside. The demagogues are endeavoring to present Blaine as the true and only friend of the wage worker. Their voices will soon be heard from the stump, while the money bage of their confederates will be jingled in the ears of the purchasable.

NOTES FROM ROME.

The Bealth of the Popo-The Jesuite Win at Law-Strikes in the North of Italy.

ROME, July 7.-The health of the Pope has neon. Many Americans were present. I noticed among them the Rev. P. Hanley of St. John the Evangellet. New York, and Mr. Tobin of New York; also Mr. Bernard Cailaghan and J. E. Callaghan from Chicago, and the Rev. M. Schuyler, D. D., of St. Louis, with the Rev. J. L. orlyn of Ausmosa, Is., and Judge Beck and Mr. Beck

If the Pope could go and breathe the pure air of Castel Gandolfo, on his lavely terrace in front of the Castel Gandolfo, on his librely terrace in front of the old ruins of Albalonga, reflected by the bine waves of the lake of Albano, the Holy Father might look better and feel a great deal stronger; but such a luxury, granted to every Roman from the Ministers down to the poorest washerwoman of Trastevere, is denied to the greatest figure of Rome, the successor of St. Peter. The last Pontifical nominationware the following

and Bishop of Hu-pe, Oriental China. Father G. Bentanin, a Franciscan Coadjutor of the Vicar Apostolic and Bishop of Chang Tong. Dr. J. Browne, paster at Perns, Ireland, Bishop of

Monsigner J. Fernandes, honorary chaptain to the

Pope.
His Eminence Cardinal Randi, Protestor of the Archisodality of the Hely Martyrs Tryphon and Nympha.

The Jesuits have won a suit against the Italiau Government. When the order was suppressed on the 7th of July, 1860, in Naples, Brings were refused to the Jes-uits because they had been already suppressed there by Garibaldi in 1800. The Fathers applied lately for their fivings, which were refused, but on a further appeal to the Supreme Court they won their case, and the Government will have to pay a round sum for the years already elapsed—about half a million. Count Sesbach, son-in-law of Count Nesselrode, Chan cellor of Russia, before dying two weeks ago in Paris, Joined the Cutholic Church on his destibled.

The north of Italy has been lately the field of striker during the year. At Grigmano, in the province of Rovigo, they captured the Mayor. J. Zennaro. They wanted him to free some of their companions from prison. While they were trying to stab him, and perhaps kill him, his young daughter dashed in despair through the crowd, rescued her father, and brought him bome safe. None dared to touch her. They adopted a sort of a war ery like the "Ga tra" of the French revolution. Their cry is "La beje," which means "It boils." They compel he farmers to stop work, they resist the pe even the regular attacks of regiments of cavalry and in-fantry. The situation is bad. Much more so as the sol-diers, chiefly recruited among the laborers, do not like o be compelled to fight their own fathers and brothers.

A FALSE INTERVIEW.

The Rev. Dr. Newman Has Not Scandulized Mr. Cleveland's Private Life.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As some of the Western papers are publishing a pretended inter-view with me on the private life of Gov. Cleveland, per-mit me to say that I know nothing about the private life of Mr. Cleveland, and that I have made no public utterances and had no interviews on the subject. Respect J. P. NEWHAR. CHICAGO, July 21.

Sweeping Out the White House,

Washington, July 21.-The annual renovaon of the White House has begun, it being the into a ion of Gen. Arthur to depart in a few days. During hi absence not only will many of the adornments of last year be treated by artists, but new ones will be added. New furniture will be bought, and carpets which year's use has rendered unsuitable will be replaced by new. Gen. Arthur's resolud portrait will be removed, and another by a different artist will take its place. The President has never been pleased with the former, but permitted it to remain rather than seem to andorse the criticisms which were made on it. The intention is that the White House, when the next season opens, shall be in a condition to realize the purpose of Gen. Arthur of aving the coming winter unexampled for the characte f its entertainments and brilliancy of its company. It is already decided that the President's sister, Mrs. leftrey, will be the mistress of the White House, with McEircy, will be the mistress of the White House, with such aids and accessories as will realize the purpose of making the concluding days of Gen. Arthur's occu-pancy fully equal any in the bistory of the White House and, or Butler, will find the White House a place fit for

To Mr. W. H. Curbery, Jr.

W. H. Carbery, Jr., writes to say that THE Sen's cable letter which it publishes on Sunday is "for the most part a fraud and deception," because it is "a

of Thomas C. Acton, Esq., Assistant Treasurer of the United States in this city, on condition that Mr. Carbery shall put up the same sum, and then the question of the genuineness of these letters shall be referred to David L. Stone, Esq. editor of the Journal of Commerce. If after full investigation, Mr. Stone shall decide that thes letters at all times, ever since we began printing them have not been telegraphed entirely from London, ther Mr. Carberg's thousand dollars shall be returned to him and ours shall be paid over to the funds of the News boys' Lodging House; but if Mr. Stone decides that the

MID-WHEN BOHOM

Cholera continues to be the all-absorbing topic in Europe. Even the complaints about the general depression of Fusiness have consed and, in the South of France, all trade and industry have been practically brought to a standstill. At this season of the year the Continent of Europe usually lives upon the travelling foreigner, whe does not turn up this year, or runs away if he happens to have turned up before the cholors made its appearance. It is well known that a large number of Americans have already cancelled their engagements for ocean passages, and a still larger number have left France for England. A few cases of cholera in the British capital will probably bring them all home. Yet there is a country near by where they could spend a delightful summer in absolute safety, and that is Switzerland. The pure air of the mountains and lakes renders epidemies in that country almost impossible. At all events they have never made any ravages there. The coasts of Normandy, Brittany, Holland, and Belgium are also quite safe, provided one keeps away from the large ports. There is consequently no reason for Americans who are is an excellent asylum in case of danger.

The next big thing in the way of London ex-

hibitions is to be an American exhibition, to

take place in 1888. The building which ha served for the Fisheries and the Health Exhibitions is to be filled with everything which can be seen on this continent. Things not susceptible of transportation. like the Yosemite valley, the Golden Gate, Plymouth Book, or the Brooklyn Bridge, will be adequately illustrated. Every species of animal, from the griggly bear and the alligator downward, will be represented. A special department is to be devoted to ward politicians and their performances. The animals used for food will be daily cooked in the American style, and terrapin and canvas backs are to be rendered familier to the Old World. At an American theatre characteristic American performances are to be given by American actors and colored minetrels. Of course, baseball, lacrosse, fast trotting, and other forms of American sports, as well as American mixed drinks, will be made leading features. As far as practicable, every peculiar phase of American life will be illustrated. Indian camps, mining life, the ice house and canal boat systems, and even Wall street will be duly represented. There is to be established a diminutive Stock Exchange or a huge bucket shop, connected by cable with New York and Chicago. It will give quotations of stocks, grain, and provisions, and transact business at a moment's notice. It is a pity that New York and Chicago speculators will have to wait two years for these arrangements to be completed, rid of their loads right away. le, however, that the mon-

It may be possi grel boom started some ten days ago, and so persistently continued, is a preliminary step toward capturing European greenhorns in 1886. There is absolutely nothing to warrant an advance in the prices of railroad securities. yet a number of them have been put up from twelve to fifteen points in ten days. Reports of heavy failures in every branch of trade comes daily from every part of the country; but the Stock Exchange seems to take them as so many indications of the growth of general prosperity. The room traders, headed by Measrs. F. Work, Oaborn, Chapin, D. P. Mor-gan, S. V. White, and Willard are responsible traders are quick to rup, while the gentlemen named here are all rich, and can afford to indulge in a little spree. They will be the only ones to pay the bill, for they cannot entice any outsiders to join them. Jay Gould will probably be the only man who will make money in the end, for he will get rid of a lot of stocks he

could not dispose of on a falling market.

Amateur fishing has so far proved to be very poor almost everywhere this season. The rismen indulging in blue fishing Fire Island are the only ones that do not complain. Salmon fishing is reported very poor all over the North. The black bass of the St. precedented opportunity for feasting upon imseason is declared to have been miserable, and curiously enough, the Fulton street fishmongers say that poor as the season was they always had more trout on hand than they could possibly sell. The general depression of business seems to have affected even the demand

for this little luxury of the table. There seems to be something wrong with news that sharks are playing havon with the fisheries all along the western coast. They destroy especially the mackerel shouls, but as medical evidence has declared the mackerol of British waters to be diseased and unfit for human food this year, the loss will probably

not be very great Poor fishing and cold weather have maisrially destroyed all the projects of seaside and river resorts of the sportamen. But the other watering places do not fare better. Saratoga is pro nounced to be duller than it has ever been in he last ten years. Cape May and the Thousand Islands are almost deserted. Even Long Branch is a beavy sufferer, the cheapa facilities of its communications with New York otwithstanding.

Of course the general retrenchment of expenses is the main cause of the duiness of the eason. But Long Branch and Saratoga have seen also hurt by the horse racing being overdone. A six weeks' meeting is now held at each of these places, besides those of Chicago and Brighton Beach. There are neither horses, men, nor money enough for all this. Yet the nigrating racing crowds formed always an important factor in the prosperity of Long Branch and Saratoga. As things stand now, the racing is as poor everywhere as is the atten lance. The yachtamen began their season very

poorly, too, but they expect considerable im-provement next month. The old New York Yacht Club and the American Yacht Club are getting along harmoniously, and some cruis ng on joint account is anticipated. The New York Yacht Club places great stress upon J. G. Bennett resuming once more the post of Com-modore. He left St. Nazaire on Sunday last on his way to the Azores, and announced his ar rival in New London for the 2d of August. Chicago speculators have not yet made up

their minds whether the cholera will prove beneficial to them. The majority argue that it is sure to put prices up as ships from other countries will be bothered by quarantine regulations. They tried to put prices up accord ingly, but have not succeeded so far, except for orn, of which the visible supply is very small and no new grain can be expected before De ember. The talk about quarantine interfering with the importation of wheat is all nonsense There is no cholers in either India, Australia or Russin, and there is more wheat everywhere than can possibly be wanted. Our own surplus, after providing amply for next year's home consumption, will probably be over 200,000,000 bushels, besides the sur plus which will be left from last year. The la boring people can safely rely upon 75-cen wheat during the coming year. The demand for provisions will, of course, decrease if chol-era makes further progress, but that cannot hurt anybody except Armour and his followers who hold almost all the pork in the country. and are demanding \$24 a barrel, or double o what it can possibly have cost.

Cowards to the Bear.

From the Rochester Union and Adve Democratic editors who shirk the tariff issunot only lack the courage of their convictions and dis-credit their own party platform, but they actually play nto the hands of the enemy by failing to make effective those points in the canvass which would bring reer as no use for poltroons in this emergency.

Chicago's "Old Friends." From the Philadelphia Caft. Chicago Husband—I am shocked, my dear, that you should waite with that stranger; the idea of letting a man you never saw before put his arm around you in that style—should not have done it, leve, only I found after a few moments' conversation that I formerly

" Indeed!"
" Yes; he was one of my early husbands."

INFORMACION FOR PROBLETTONISTS Mr. Blatco Likely to Find No Pricade

From the Cincinnati Southwest. It would be impossible for the brewing and iquor interests of the United States to feel other than extreme alarm at the possibility of the election as President of such a life-long prohibitionist as James G. Blaine, and we are savised that the brewers, maleters, and liquor men generally are becoming aroused to the

danger it implies.

The fact cannot be concealed that there is a oworful interest that is determined to carry the agitation of prohibition into the halls o ongress and transfer this dangerous question to the national Legislature for final arbitration We know what that means. Congress has already taken the first step toward opening this discussion by the passage of the bill for the ap-pointment of the liquor commissions, happily rendered for the moment inoperative by the tact of our Democratic friends in that body With a President against us, how long would it take to precipitate this dangerous agitation upon the country, with all its ovil conse uences, in every State in the Union? But is James G. Blaine a prohibitionist? is

inquired by some one.

Neal Dow, the father of the Maine liquor law in the United States, said recently in a letter to the Boston Globs that he is "sound on the

question of prohibition." Senator Frye of Maine said the other day. is a prohibitionist, as every respectable Repub-

In 1858 there was a violent struggle going on in Maine to overthrow the license law enacte by the Democrats in 1856, which measure, as is well known, succeeded, and the present Prohibition law was enacted. At that time Mr Blains owned and edited the Kennebec Journal, and wrote and published the strongest and most outspoken articles favoring the repeal of the license law, and in advocacy of prohibition Blaine has never shown, by any word publicly been modified on this question, and, on the

in the State are those who are upholding the most extreme prohibition measures.

Indeed, we find on examining the statute books of the State of Mains, that since the final adoption of prohibition, in 1858, the law has been changed thirty-three times by the Republican friends and allies of Mr. Blains and each time making its ironelad features more oppressive and proscriptive, until the last Legislature, that may be said to have been virtually owned, as well as controlled, by his partisan friends, submitted a prohibition ment to the Constitution, which is to be roted upon this fall.

If this does not constitute him a prohibition ist of the rankest and deadliest type, we would respectfully inquire whether anything can, and whether the brewers, liquor dealers, and saleon keepers of the United States can vote to place such a man in the Presidential chair without the imminent risk to their nearest and dear

The Mebetudinous Crank and the Hou's Res CLEVELAND, July 20,-The following anecdots of the Hon. Edwin Hebetudinous Cowies is submitted for the benefit of all sincere students of hebetudinosity: One day a rural subscriber left at the Leader office a hou's egg of abnormal size. The hebetudinous crank was satonished and delighted. He numediately instructed a certain bright young reporter to write a description of the egg for the next morning's paper. "Make a pleas-aut puragraph of the egg," he said, "and be sure you get

After writing that the ege measured six inches around the waist and fourteen inches across the gables, the re-porter wound up his just as follows: "And it was all

laid by one hen."

Two hours later the reporter was summoned to Mr.

Cowles's room. He found the hebetudinous crank in a
forment of indignation. Glaring at the reporter through
his spectacles, and shaking the proof of the ogg paragraph under his nose, the editor of the Leader demanded
in a voice of thunder, "What do you mean, sirb by trylar to run such d—d nonsense into my maner! Of ng to run such d——d nonsense into my paper? Of murse the egg was all laid by one hen. Who ever heard

Rome of Official Inspection WASHINGTON, July 22,-1. The President pro-

poses to inspect the fisheries at Moose Head Lake. A special train will be put at his disposal. 2. The Secretary of War proposes during the hot onths to inspect the fortifles

yards at Newport, Mount Desert, Bar Harbor, and Lon Branch. Two ships of war are detailed for this service 4. The Postmaster-General's tour of inspection will begin on the first of August. Irregularities said to ex ist in the Post Offices at Cape May, Richfield Springs Manhattan Beach, and in the Adirondacks will receive

oreful attention.

5. The General of the Army will inspect the stations at Yellowstone Park and in the Wyoming. It is intended that the black eik of these regions shall be sampled.]

He Believed in Protection

From the Chicago Herald. One of the Massachusetts delegation was perstent in his demand that the platform should conta a plank in favor of liberal appropriations for an exter ive system of coast defences. He appeared before the omnititee, but met a rebuff, and then made a speech to

a mob in front of Hooley's Theatre.
"Ch, you fellers can hoot and yoll," said he, " but I'm a Democrat from Cape Cod, and my house stands on a neck of land where a foreign gunbeat could shoot the sold potatoes right off from my table. It may be d— funny for you fellers out here in the Mississippi Valley, but I want you to understand that if I have to emigra at any time in the next four years I'll hold the Dem cratic party responsible."

"Do you ever buy editorial paragraphs from The editor of the organ said he did if they were sui

Here is one I dashed off."

'Old Blaine's letter of acceptance is longer than the oral law, and just such a weak, pusrile mess of dodge

fay, hold on. This paper is for-" "Ah, yes excuse me. That one is for your esteemed Democratic contemporary. This is the one I wrote for you: 'Mr. Biaine's letter of acceptance is a masterly effort, full of bold yet judicious expression of well-cor

"There, that's all right. I can use that one." Fighting for a Bloine Banuer.

WASHINGTON. July 21 .- Perry Carson, the egro delegate to the Reput back groud as a fighting sook, has had a pitohed battle with the District Commissioners and vanquished them. Carson is the proprietor of a drinking place with a avern license on Penusylvania avenue. From the top of his place he conceived the idea of stretching a rope, with a flipine and Logan flag attached, to the building opposite. The Commissioners forbade his doing it. He promite. The Commissioners forbade his doing t rent ahead defiantly, and the flag waved, a comp advertisement of Carson's devotion to the cause and the drinks for sale at his counter. The Commissioners threatened and so did Carson, and the matter was taken o the courts, where Blaine and Logan, through the

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SU: Will you ermit a New Yorker on his vacation to inform you readers, and especially the Habbatarians among them, now much pleasure and information I have derived from yisiting the art Museums, public libraries, the from visiting the art Museums, public libraries, the Agassis museum, &c., &c., in Boston, all of which are thrown open free to all on Sunday, and have been for years? I have also listened on the Sabbath to concerts of secular music given regularly by exceller bands on Boston Common and other barks here. I seems that the Bostonians consider that the Sabbat was made for mas and not man for the Babbath. Boston, July 22.

The President's Holiday.

WASHINGTON, July 23 .- The President will

A Learned and Confident Clerk.

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"The nrice on that," said a clerk picking up a remnant of silk, "is quite decelered."

What; "said the stariled customer.

The price is quite decelere, it said."

Young man, do you know what decelere means?"

Yes, madam, I do.,

Well, I think you are mistaken."

Oh, no, I am not."

"What does it mean?"

"It means cust leve; and that's what's the matter with the price bu this bisce of goods. Comprenes your!"

-The dwellings and farms of widows,

SUNBRAMS.

-M. Jules Verne is still cruising in the Mediterranean. He is writing a new story, scribed as " the biggest extravaganca that has yet come

-It is said that by the following simple method almost instant relief of earache is afforded: Put five drops of chloroform on a little cotton or wool in the bowl of a clay pipe, then blow the vapor through the

stem into the soling ear. -Gen. Sherman, who has at last paid his license for extra street washing water, added to his let-ter: "The city of St. Louis reminds me very much of a hotal in Ounaha whose proprietor advertised 'Terms \$4.00 per day; board and lodging extra."

-Downward seems to be the present tendency of the gas rates in Soston. One company, besides making a reduction in the price of gas, has agreed to allow a discount of fifty cents per thousand feet burned on bills paid within ten days of presentation. -In a race up Mount Washington from the

Glen House, recently, one of four lads who started accomplished the feat in two hours and fifteen minutes -a record, it is said, that has not been beaten since 1856. when a guide made the ascent in a few minutes' less time -Redwood forests in California are yearly diminishing, as this wood is increasingly used in building on the Pacific coast. The superstructure of most dwellings in San Francisco is of redwood, and the 'Friscans cherish the belief that it does not burn as readily as

-At a notable Chinese dinner lately served n London, birds' nest entrees, lotus leaves salad, warm rice wine, and imperial tea, costing two dollars a pound in Pekin, were the attractions. Chinamen, however, are not popular in the great city, and there are not haif as many there as in New York.

—The Rev. J. S. Watson, an English clergy-

man of hierary tastes, and the author of a life of Por-son, a life of Wilkes, and a life of Gobbett, fell out of bed and broke hie neck in prison the other day. He was serving out his time, having been sentenced fourteen years age to penal serving for the murder of his wife.

—Muscogee county, Georgia, has just received its first benefits under the cechest laws. Mrs. Sarah Clarke, an Englishwoman, who came from Lor-

peired in first benefits under the cochest laws. Mrs. Sarah Clarke, an Englishwoman, who came from Lon-don in 1814, died in that county, and advertising'n several English papers has failed to reveal the whereabouts of hereister or other relatives. The estate, valued at \$7,000, now goes to the county school fund. -An orchardist at Santa Barbara, Cal. ac-

sording to the Independent of that place, has over 20,000 fruit trees under cultivation in a single fruit ranch, including 1,000 alive trees, 1,200 orange, 300 lemon, 809 lime, 10,000 almend, 4,000 walnut, 2,500 apricot, apple, peach, pear, cherry, nectarine, and plam, with 200 Japanese persunners, besides figs, loquate, and pluma. -At Ems a day or two ago the German Emperor received a deputation of Haglist girls, headed by their instructress. Mine. Bredan of Bonn, granting the antilence for the purpose of receiving from each of them a bonquet of Soware and good wishes. He ex-pressed the pleasure it affected him that the girls knew

see the " Selfadle Madonna del Ansidel" and the of the works in the Sienheim editection, the two above named and one of the Rubenses. This offer has been refused by the Duke, and there the matter now rests.

rman well enough to let him thank them in his own

—At this time, when out flowers fade so soon, it is well to know that if a small bit of the stem is out off and the end immersed in very hot water, the flower will frequently revive and resume its beauty. Colored flowers are more easily rejuremated than white ones, which are apt to turn yellow. For preserving flowers in water, flusty pulverised chartonal should be put into the vase at this season. Where vines are grow-

-At the head of the list of decorations conferred by the French Government on July 14 figures M. Renan, who is promoted from the grade of Officer to that of Commander of the Legion of Honor. M. Renau's ow position as Laboutaye's successor of the College de France has doubt honor, but, according to the correspondent of the Leu-don Times, there is obvious incongruity in associating the Revolution with a man so little in sympathy with it. M. Rennu is essentially an aristocrat, and would have preferred the maintenance of the Bastillo to its demois-

-The Spanish navy consisted in 1883 of Eve ironelade, an ironolad monitor, a floating bettery, and 117 other vessels. The navy possesses besides 30 gusboats for the defence of the Ishmus of Cuba and Porto Rico. According to the new proposals, the reorganization of the fleet ought to be completed in tenganization of the free ought to so completes in ten-years, at the end of which time Spain would possess 12: ironolade, 2 ironeled grubers, 7 first-class cruisers, 9 second-class crusers, 12 third-class cruisers, 22 torpedo boats, and 6 transports. A sum of 250,000,000 prestar (about 545,000,000, to be spent in ten years, is demanded

om tae Government.

—The great difficulty of putting an effective which are proble medical practitioners may be traced in France in the fourteenth century. The 26 barbers of Paris made a by-law on "the Monday after mid-August" in the year of grace "mil relevant of their bodies, to enter upon the art of surgery before they had been fix-amined by the masters of mirgery. And the "barbyeurs" of Doual prohibited ordinary barbers and barbareased ("hatbyerssen") from bleedings which should be presented. time, no doubt to uphoid the dignity of their mysters,

hav were not to go through the town -A Frenchman who has recently visited witzerland tells with astonishment the story of a young twiss lady who, at a certain table d'hôte, refused to take my intoxicating drink because she had "signed." Noticing the look of amazed inquiry on the Frenchman's face at her announcement, she acquainted him with the meaning of the term, and induced him to glance at the tatistics of the Swiss Temperance Society, which showed that up to Decamber the society, which has only seen formed very recently, counted no less than 2,884 nembers, 1,470 of whom were men, 997 women, and the members, 1,470 of whom were men, sor women, and the rest children. Such self-annegation the Frenchman had never found at home, for France, although sober if con-sidered as a country, is not a land of temperance acci-ties, nor is able improving in this respect. The Parisina of 1830 consumed 100 litres of wine every year; the resent generation drinks more than twice the qua-

...The statistics of suicide in the Austrian army show that of late years military suicide has been considerably on the increase, and, as this phenomenon is by no means confined to Austria. It seems to indicate an increasing aversion on the part of the modern European to military service. The total number of suicides committed from 1800 to 1878 is 2.536, or an average of 258 per annum. In 1878 the average was 307; the year after 314. The lowest number was 197 in the year 1873. Muliation and attempts at suicide are generally found meny the subordinates, but in 1878 there were 22 higher

officers and O's officers of a lower rank among them. As far as the motives can be accertained, fear of punishment, monetary troubles, dissatisfaction with the soldier's life, and mortifed ambition are said to be the most common. Death was generally inflicted by revolver.

—An interesting sketch of the life of Robert Koch, the discoverer of the cholera germ, appears in a recent number of the scarteniande. Dr. Koch, who is now 41 years old, is a son of the Martz Mountain. In 1868 he took his M. D. degree. For the next six years he laboriousle worked his way upward as assistant physician in out-of-the way hospitals. When in 1872 he gos an appointment as Wollstein, the struggle for existence and again to be fought for seven years. His first dishad again to be fought for seven years. His first dis-tinction was won by the publication of the results of his quiet labor on the methods of the artificial dyeing of microscopic objects, especially of bacteria. By the gen-eral public his discovery could not be appreciated, but those who understood the value of these researches in the presention of the study of bacteria knew that with it a new era had dawned for science. This conviction has been brilliantly confirmed. During the last five varrabe has uncessed in identifying the varue of est-

years he has succeeded in identifying the germs of cat-

tie disease, of consumption, and of cholers. These dis-coveries are not incidental strokes of good luck, but the natural fruits of his own system of research. -The Reverend Arthur Robins writes to be St. James's Gazette from Holy Trinity Rectory, Vindsor: "There is so general an interest taken in all that concerns any competition in which Oxford and Cambridge try conclusions, that I send you 'the state of the poll' from the beginning, exclusive of this year, as t stands between the Dark and Light Blues in regard to all owners at Henney Regains. Of the Grand Challenge Cup, Oxford has scored fifteen wins and Cambridge nine; of the Sliver Goblets, Oxford sixteen and Cambridge hine; of the Sliver Goblets, Oxford sixteen and Cambridge three; of the Visitors' Challenge Cup, Oxford eighteen and Cambridge fourteen; of the Stewards' Challenge Cup, Oxford fifteen and Cambridge five; of the Diamond Sculls, Oxford fifteen and Cambridge hine; of the Ladies' Challenge Cup, Oxford bleten, and Cambridge hine; of the Ladies' Challenge Cup, Oxford bleten, and Cambridge hine; of the Ladies' Challenge Cup, Oxford bleten, and Cambridge hine; of the Ladies' Challenge Cup, Oxford bleten, and Cambridge the Diamond Sculls, Oxford fifteen and Cambridge nine: of the Ladies' Challenge Cup, Oxford thirteen and Cambridge sixteen. The result read thus: Oxford, in all, ninety-two wins, and Cambridge lifty-six, showing a large and significant proportion of victories scored by dor university in the great naval battles at He m, moreover, won

even cars in an eight-oared race. LOVE TEMPERED BY DISCRETION. My courage strengthened as I gaze 1; The words came rushing to my lips, The old, old tate of fore was told. bhe gianced down at her finger tips.

And then she spoke in accents low.
While blushes red suffused her cheek,

While blushes red sunders ask.

It may be wrong for me to sak.

But how much do you get a week !"

But how much do you get a week !"